

THE  
TWENTY-SIXTH REPORT  
OF THE  
DIRECTORS  
OF THE  
AMERICAN ASYLUM,  
AT HARTFORD,  
FOR THE  
EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION  
OF THE  
DEAF AND DUMB.

EXHIBITED TO THE ASYLUM, MAY 14TH, 1842.

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TO THE  
PATRONS AND FRIENDS .  
OF THE  
AMERICAN ASYLUM,  
AT  
HARTFORD,  
FOR THE  
EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB,

The Directors respectfully present their twenty-sixth Annual Report:

THERE is one department of human effort in which the laborer is sure of his reward. He has it, as he goes along, in the very exercise of those powers of his nature which God has so constituted, that by exercise they confer happiness. This department is that of Christian education: and no one can properly be called a laborer in it, who is not actuated by those great and self-rewarding principles of Christianity, which have their foundation in reverence for God and benevolence towards man. Toil, perplexity, disappointment may harrass one thus devoted, but cannot destroy the satisfaction derived from his honest endeavors. Here there can be no bankruptcy. No loss, failure, nor depreciation can cut off his supplies, for he receives as he expends them, and the fountain of his resources is inexhaustable and eternal.

The more we have to do as educators of youth, the stronger is our conviction, that, like the preaching of the gospel, the business of education is a religious work. It should be engaged in with the same pure and exalted motives and aims. It should be prosecuted with the same spirit of dependence and faith and hope. It should address itself to the intellect and the heart, to all our higher powers, as well as to our physical nature. It should have in view the highest happiness of its

subject in this state of his existence, and in the world to come.

That these exalted principles are extensively acted on even in Christian lands, we do not claim. They are alloyed with others of a poor, an inferior nature ; often indeed corrupt, injurious and destructive in their tendencies. Still, we sometimes see them shedding a mild and purifying influence upon all around. We would manage the Asylum according to the great principles of Christian liberality, fidelity, benevolence and truth, and that it has hitherto been thus conducted in some good degree, we hope is apparent from its history and results. Far, as we are from having attained perfection, we are by no means disheartened, but rather encouraged to persevere in doing good according to our ability, and to look for favor from our fellow men, so far as this is consistent with seeking the approbation of God.

The number of pupils under instruction the past year is one hundred and thirty-four. They are from twelve different states and two foreign provinces, are of all ages from ten to upwards of thirty years, and all but twenty have received their support from legislative appropriations in the several states to which they belong, in connexion with the gratuity indirectly allowed by the Asylum to each of its pupils, by charging for each a less sum than the actual cost of his board and instruction. This has amounted the past year to at least seventy-five dollars for each pupil. The numbers of each sex have been about equal, though for a part of the year the females were most numerous ; a fact which has rarely if ever occurred before in our history.

Before the close of the last year, but after the preparation of the Report, one of the youngest and least advanced female pupils, died of a disease of the heart with which she had been affected from early life. About the same time the measles appeared as an epidemic in our vicinity and soon reached the Asylum. More than forty of our inmates had the disease in the course of a few weeks and all recovered from it. One, however, a young woman of much promise from the state of Maine, was left in a feeble condition, and after some weeks

fell into a decline and died about the last of June. Since that time no death has occurred in the Asylum, though there have been several cases of illness, the subjects of which have returned to their homes and some of them have not recovered.

We are thus called in the providence of God, from time to time, to see one and another of those committed to our care, and for whom we would watch and labor with parental tenderness, removed from their privileges here, to the scenes of another world. We mourn with their mourning friends. We earnestly desire to instruct the youth of our charge in human and divine knowledge ; to be instrumental in preparing them for usefulness and happiness, and then to restore them to their parents in health and vigor, both of body and mind. All this we do enjoy in various respects, and in different degrees, in regard to the great majority of those who come under our care. In some cases, however, He who does all things well, sees fit to disappoint our wishes. Still, even in this event, we have occasion to rejoice that so much has been accomplished, and especially when we see the triumph of Christian principle and of the hope of the gospel over the last enemy.

The intellectual, moral, religious and mechanical instruction of the Asylum, has been prosecuted the last year with commendable diligence and encouraging success. A few of our pupils have excelled in each department of study and labor in which they have been engaged, and the large majority may be considered as having done well. If they could be fairly compared with youth under common circumstances, and enjoying the privileges of instruction for only the same length of time with themselves, we think that in general they would bear the examination well, and sometimes even come off with honor.

Of those who have gone out from our Institution, and are now extensively settled in life, we continue to hear favorable accounts. Making the allowances which familiarity with their characters, and an intimate knowledge of their deficiencies as well as their attainments, enable us to do, we are gratified and thankful, that we can point to so few, who have misused their advantages of education, and to so many, who are useful, respectable and happy ; who, under God, owe far the greater



part of their enjoyments and usefulness to the agency of the Asylum. To aid in an attempt to benefit this class of the deaf and dumb, we subjoin to the Report a circular letter prepared by an officer of the Asylum, containing in a simple form, instruction and advice, which we hope may be well received and found useful. Those who have spent the usual period of four or five years under our care, especially if they have conducted themselves well, and made respectable advancement in knowledge, have at the same time secured a place in our regards, which we wish them to know that they retain. We would gladly offer them every encouragement in our power to pursue honorable and virtuous courses in life, and while they continue thus to do, would have them feel that they have friends in the officers and directors of the Asylum.

The census of the United States for the year 1840, exhibits the number of the deaf and dumb in the respective States and Territories of the Union. From this source we learn that the total population of the state of Maine, was 501,793, and the number of deaf and dumb persons included in that enumeration was 235. If to this we add 21, (the number of youth who are known to have been out of the state at school at that time,) we find, that the total number of deaf mutes belonging to Maine was 256; which is in the proportion of 1 to 1960 of the whole population.

Adopting the same method in regard to New Hampshire, the results are—total population 284,574; deaf-mutes 203 and the proportion, as 1 to 1401.

In Massachusetts the entire population is 737,699; deaf-mutes 325 and the proportion they bear to the whole population, as 1 to 2270.

In Vermont the whole population is 291,968; deaf-mutes 159, and the proportion as 1 to 1836.

In Connecticut the total population is 309,978; deaf-mutes 207 and the proportion as 1 to 1497.

In Rhode Island the total population is 108,830; deaf-mutes 77 and the proportion as 1 to 1413.

The entire population of New England is 2,234,822; deaf-



deaf-mutes 1227 and the ratio which these bear to the whole is as 1 to 1812.

In South Carolina the total *white* population is 259,084 ; deaf-mutes 144 and the proportion as 1 to 1800.

In the same state the colored population amounts to 326,038, deaf-mutes, 76 and the proportion as 1 to 4406.

The entire population of the state 594,398 ; deaf-mutes 218 and the proportion as 1 to 2726.

In Georgia the total *white* population is 408,229 ; deaf-mutes 207 and the proportion as 1 to 1972.

The colored population amounts to 283,697 ; deaf-mutes 64 and the proportion is as 1 to 4433.

The entire population of the state is 691,926 ; deaf-mutes 271 and the proportion is as 1 to 2553.

The states above mentioned, except Rhode Island, are those which support beneficiaries at the Asylum.

The whole population of the United States is stated at 17,068,066 ; the whole deaf and dumb population, at 7659 and the proportion between these two numbers is about as 1 to 2228.

Previous censuses of individual states and of the Union had led us to conclude that the proportion of the deaf and dumb to the whole population was about as 1 to 2000. This we still think to be near the truth, though the details of the present census would make it somewhat less. If, however, we may rely upon the census of 1840 as the most correct, we have the gratifying assurance that the comparative number of the deaf and dumb in our country is not on the increase.

In behalf of the Board of Directors.

B. HUDSON, *Secretary*.

HARTFORD, May 14th, 1842.

## TO THE FORMER PUPILS OF THE ASYLUM.

MY DEAR PUPILS AND FRIENDS:

I have often wished that you could all be assembled again at the Asylum. I have wished to see you once more, to converse with you, to inquire about your circumstances, your employments, your prospects. I have desired to ask about your past trials of the world, about your successes, disappointments and various changes, about your hopes and fears, and especially those pertaining to your souls and another life. I know that your situations and circumstances are various. Some are now well advanced in life; you are beginning to be old. Many are middle aged people, and many are young. A few among you are rich, many are in moderate circumstances and some are poor. A few of you have been, or are now, teachers of the deaf and dumb, a few are artists, and a few are clerks. Some are farmers, many are mechanics, many work in factories and many still live with their parents and engage with them in their various pursuits. About one hundred of you are heads of families and parents, a considerable number are masters and mistresses in their own shops and places of business, many are journeymen and some are apprentices.

I want to give you friendly and kind advice, but we cannot meet, and I cannot address each of the classes I have mentioned, for this would make my letter quite too long. I must therefore write without much system and address only a few of the different classes particularly. Still I hope that each individual will take to himself what is suited to his case and be benefitted by it.

I will first speak to those who have lately left the Asylum. If you have gone through with a regular course, you have been under our instruction about four or five years. You can be pupils no longer. Many of you have done very well. Your teachers, parents, benefactors and friends are rejoiced to think that you have acquired so much useful knowledge.

Perhaps you have acquired less than you ought. If so, we cannot help it now. You have learned much that may be useful, and now you are gone away to your homes to put your knowledge in practice in the various occupations of life. You are soon to mingle with people much more generally than you have done heretofore, to act for yourselves as men and women and not as mere boys and girls and pupils. Most of you expect and desire some useful, steady employment. This is desired for you by your parents and all your friends. The industrious habits in which you lived at the Asylum, will prepare you to engage in work at home under many advantages and you may soon have the happiness of supporting yourselves.

I will suppose that some of you are just entering into new places as apprentices. You partially learned your trades at the Asylum. You could not learn them thoroughly perhaps, because you had not time enough to do so and attend to your studies seven hours a day. Now your new masters are willing to receive you and give you good advantages for perfecting yourselves in your trades. If you do well, you can stay with them one, two or three years, and then you will be well acquainted with your business and may expect the wages of journeymen. Your first duty to your masters, or employers, is to obey them. It is the duty of youth to obey those who are placed over them, whether they be parents, teachers or masters. There must be government in families or there can be neither happiness nor prosperity. There must be government in schools, or there can be no quiet, no improvement. There must be government in places of business, or there can be no good order and no success. There must be government in states, countries and nations, or there will be no safety, no secure and abiding peace. There is, there must be, a supreme government of the universe and the great Ruler in this government is the infinite God. From Him all the right government of men is derived. From Him all the power of one human being over another. "Honor thy father and thy mother," is a command of God, and the obligations which it imposes, extend to all our relations with those who are placed

in authority over us. It is your duty then to obey your masters. You should also try to please them so far as you can by doing right. Be punctual at your work, be faithful in performing it, be patient and persevering in difficulties. Ask for instruction as often as necessary, but do not ask unnecessary help. Be observing; see how skillful workmen do, and acquire similar skill as soon as you can. Strive to advance the interest of your employer by doing his work well, and seek also, for your own sakes, to become perfect in your trade. A youth who does not do well for his employer, will rarely do well for himself. Never take improper liberties with the time or the property of your master. Do not be absent from your duty without leave and do not take for yourself, or give to others, anything, even a trifle, which belongs to him. If he has an abundance of what you want and you think he would be willing to give you some of it, when asked, go and ask him, and then you will know what he approves, and will not be tempted to steal, defraud or deceive.

Deaf and dumb persons are sometimes disliked as apprentices, because *they talk too much*. The fact is, a deaf-mute cannot work and talk too. If he talks, he must stop working to talk with his hands. His companions may be thoughtless, or persons may come in who are curious to see him talk by signs. If he yields often to the temptations they offer, he will waste his time, neglect his work, incur the displeasure of his master and be justly turned out of his place. Deaf and dumb persons must learn to say *no*, at proper times. If people interrupt you at your work, say to them kindly, but decidedly, that you must be engaged, and ask them to excuse you from conversation till your work is done. If they ask you to go when, or where you ought not, say *no*, and be not tempted by urgency or flattery, nor driven by reproach, to do what you know is wrong.

Deaf and dumb persons often think too highly of their skill in their trades, especially when they first leave the Asylum. They therefore expect too much and are disappointed. They hear that another apprentice, who has been perhaps four years at his trade, has better wages or higher privileges than them-



selves. They become unhappy and demand the same. But the other apprentice has been working all the time for four years. The deaf-mute has only worked about three hours a day for four or five years, and has had two months of vacation each year. He cannot therefore be equal to the speaking apprentice at present, though by patient application he may by and by excel him. The deaf and dumb person must not therefore expect too much. He must be patient and diligent, ingenious and steady at his work for some years, and so build up a character and get real skill for himself. If he does become a thorough workman and gain a good character in his trade, and also as a moral man, he will certainly succeed in business by and by. I have never known a truly good workman among the deaf and dumb, who was long out of employment. Such a person can almost always command business even when others fail.

Do not trouble your employers by often asking permission to visit your friends and acquaintances. Occasionally this may be very proper; but if you do it often you will offend your employer, because you will shew that you think more of your own pleasure than of his work.

Many of our former pupils are now receiving wages as hired men upon farms, as journeymen in shops, or as operatives in factories. Some also are employed as assistants or servants in families. These are supposed to understand well the particular work they are engaged to do, and to be able to earn the wages their employers promise them. The same advice about punctuality, faithfulness, thoroughness in work, respectful, honorable and right conduct in all things, is proper for them as for apprentices. It is the duty of such persons to serve their employers with perfect fidelity, to do to them and for them, just as they would wish to be done by, if they could change situations and employ those whom they now serve. This is the Golden Rule of our Saviour, and it is the only one necessary to regulate the dealings of man with man. The spirit of it is—Do right. Be perfectly fair, true, just, attentive, honest, diligent, thorough, faithful. My advice to you is, to do just as well in all things when your employer is

absent, as when he is present and looking upon you. Do this because it is right and God requires it. Do it also from a proper self-respect. It is mean, dishonorable, dishonest and wicked to be an eye-servant. He who slights his work when his employer is absent, and does it well when he is present, is a slavish eye-servant and deserves contempt. Such a person cannot be happy. He may be hardened, but he cannot at the close of a day look up to God with a peaceful conscience and ask for his blessing.

How do you use your wages? Let me tell you how you ought to use them. First, pay all your debts. "Owe no man any thing, but *to love one another*," is the advice of the bible. If however you have been obliged to owe something, or if you have done wrong and got into debt, go now and pay your debts with the first money you receive for your labor. If you cannot furnish yourself with comfortable board and clothes and at the same time pay all your debts, go and pay a part of them, and so continue to do as fast as you receive money till they are all paid. When this is done you will feel happy. You will begin to have a pleasant sense of independence. Let your next earnings be spent in buying any necessary articles of dress and a good book, but do not get any unnecessary thing. Let your clothing be comfortable, respectable and well appearing, and keep it neat and in good order; but do not buy any thing for show, or because others have it. Do not be singular in dress. Be neither extravagant nor mean, but dress if you can, so that no one on seeing you will be obliged to notice your clothes either as very good or very poor. When you have procured a sufficient supply of clothing, put the rest of your money into a bank for savings, or into the hands of some honest man who will pay you for the use of it, and will give you his note payable on demand. About this you must have the advice of some good friend more experienced than yourself. If you choose to keep a little money in your pocket for some occasional expenses, or for charity, it may be right, it may perhaps be your duty; but the sum should be small until you have acquired more property. You must indeed be charitable in your feelings and conduct, but

while you are young and poor, your charity may be exercised rather in giving kind and self-denying attentions to the needy, than in giving money. In this way, if you are favored with health, if you continue steady, industrious, prudent and virtuous, you will be able to support yourselves respectably, to do something for others and to lay up money enough in the course of a few years to establish yourself in business. Or you may join a brother, or a friend of good character and carry on business in partnership. If, however, you have a good situation as a journeyman, it may be best to continue in it, and thus escape from the cares and perplexities which all masters must meet. In all arrangements of this kind you should ask the advice of some older and wiser persons than yourself, your parents or some other discreet people. Generally, perhaps, it is best that deaf and dumb mechanics should be journeymen, rather than the masters and employers of others. Many, however, have done very well in managing their own business, notwithstanding the inconvenience of writing or employing an interpreter.

There is no mode of life more agreeable or suitable for educated deaf and dumb people than farming, if they are so situated as to be able to live and work with a father, brother, or some other true and good friend. It is a very healthy, respectable, pleasant and independent mode of living for deaf-mutes as well as others. I would recommend it to my pupils whenever they can have the prospect of being well established in it. Trades are indispensable for those who live in cities, or large towns, but for those who belong in the country they are much less important, unless they can be farmers in the summer and pursue a trade in the winter.

There is too great a propensity among deaf and dumb persons to resort to the cities and large villages for employment. It is natural that they should like to go to such places, because they can see more new things that will interest them, and enjoy more society with each other, and other persons, than they could in the country. Still there are many evils attending this practice. They are more exposed in large places to various temptations. They are often induced to



spend too much time in visiting. They sometimes call at improper times and interrupt those who wish to be engaged in work. They loose time in this way which they ought to employ in reading, writing or study for the improvement of their minds. Yet, if you who live in a town or city will be judicious, you may enjoy advantages over others in some respects. But to enjoy them wisely, you must not *gad abroad* too much, you must restrain your curiosity and not go to see every new thing. You must spend your leisure hours in reading good books, in improving conversation, or if necessary in some active and cheerful amusement. But, if you run every day or evening to see each other and *talk*, you will waste time, grieve your friends, displease your employers, fall into temptation and get no good, but much evil.

You, as well as all others, should have some important objects in view, and steadily direct your efforts towards them. These should be, the improvement of your knowledge and skill, the accumulating of property till you get a competence, the constant endeavor to do good to others by setting good examples and rendering them advice and assistance according to your ability. Perhaps you can aid your parents, brothers or sisters without injuring yourselves. If so, do it, and do it cheerfully. If you can aid them by making any reasonable sacrifice of your own interests, do that, and be happy to deny yourself for their good. Especially do all you can for your parents, who have done so much for you, and whom you should delight to comfort, cherish, honor and serve. Do good to any body, to every body, at all times and in all places whenever you can without doing wrong to yourselves or others. If these are your objects, to do good to all and to get good by every right way, you can with a good conscience ask God's guidance and may expect his favor and blessing.

An unprincipled young person will make it his object to enjoy himself. He will work no more than is just necessary to get his wages. He will then seek pleasure in trifling amusements, in useless visiting, in going about for excitement, or in some other way wasting his time. Probably he will spend his money foolishly, neglecting to lay up anything for

the future and while he robs others of their time and injures them by his unprofitable talk, he will loose all his good habits, fall into bad company and become vicious and abandoned. Then, if he is taken sick, or if any misfortune should occur to him, he will become dependent upon his friends, or upon public charity. Perhaps he must go home to a poor widowed mother in the country and live upon her scanty means. Such a person, if not wholly ruined, sometimes injures himself and the character of his companions by changing his place of abode every few weeks. I hope there are not many among the deaf and dumb who do this, but there are some. After working out an engagement in one place, they go to another, thus loosing time and spending money. The only benefit they derive, is, that they see many places and people that they otherwise would not. They do not however make friends. They are either pitied for their shiftlessness, or despised and avoided for their want of a steady, prudent and persevering attention to their business. No shiftless or idle person is ever really respected. Hence the importance to the deaf and dumb of having a steady home and of avoiding those employments which lead them into a wandering and unsettled course of life.

Many of our former pupils, especially females, remain at home with their parents, or other near relatives. To such I would say—your privileges are peculiarly great. What returns you ought to make for them to the God of Providence and to your earthly friends ! Surely, it should be your first endeavor to show your gratitude for such privileges ; to render yourselves agreeable to your friends, and useful to all with whom you associate. You are unfortunate, and have caused much anxiety, care and expense, to your parents. You are now educated. Your misfortunes are greatly alleviated. You are no longer like ignorant children, but your minds are in a good degree enlightened. You know that the only way to be happy in this life is “to fear God and keep his commandments,” and that it is according to the constitution of our natures and of God’s government that men should be diligent in business. Discharge your duty then by taking a deep

interest in any employments your parents can furnish you. Engage with them so far as you can, in their employments. Take certain duties upon yourselves and discharge them regularly and punctually. Make the home of your parents more cheerful, attractive and happy by your efforts, than it would be without them. Do good by your example. The consistent and pious example of deaf-mutes may be as useful as that of any other persons.

Let me urge you all in your intercourse with your friends, and especially with people out of your own family circle, to be very attentive to the rules of good manners. You should carefully practice the civilities and polite attentions which flow from good feelings and are observed by benevolent, polite and intelligent persons. If you do not regard these things, you will be disagreeable and many people will avoid you. Most persons have kind feelings towards the deaf and dumb. Do not let these feelings be blunted by any ignorance, rudeness or want of proper attention on your part. Some deaf and dumb persons err by visiting their friends too often, some by staying too long, some by being too inquisitive. You should remember that if you fatigue your friends, or interrupt them when engaged, by obliging them to write or make signs with you very long at a time, they will be the less glad to see you when you call again. When your friends say, "you must come and see us again," it is proper for you to do so, but you *must not go the next day*, nor very soon. They do not mean that you should do that, but they mean that they will be happy to see you again after several days, perhaps, or weeks, are past. When a friend living at a distance says, you must write a letter to me, he means to invite you to write, not to command it, and he does not wish you to write in a day or two, but after a considerable time. You must be careful to find out what is meant by the common language used in inviting and in familiar conversation, and conduct yourself accordingly.

A large number of our former pupils, somewhat more than one hundred, *are married*. I am very glad to know that many, I hope almost all of these, are useful, respectable and happy, as heads of families, as parents and as citizens. To



these I cannot now attempt to offer all the advice suited to their circumstances. I hope they do not need it. I do however exhort them to consider well and constantly the high responsibilities which rest upon them. It is the first duty of the heads of a family to provide well for their children and household. The apostle Paul says, that those who neglect this, deny the faith of the gospel and are worse than infidels. The heads of a family must be diligent, economical, prudent in the use of property and continually careful that their example and influence be such as will do good to all around them. They must be true Christians, and live as Christians ought. Heads of families, as well as all others, should obey another direction of the apostle Paul and "be temperate in all things." It is not only a duty to be temperate, but it is a great privilege to give our influence to promote the great cause of temperance which is doing so much good in our country and other parts of the world. He that cannot deny himself so far as to set an example of total abstinence from all that intoxicates, has much reason to fear that he is far less benevolent than he ought to be. I hope and believe that a large majority of the educated deaf and dumb, are temperate people, many of them I know, belong to temperance societies and I advise all who have not done so already, to join a total abstinence society without delay. They will then be strengthened to resist temptation; they will influence others by their good example, and if they keep their pledge, they will be perfectly safe from the assaults of the greatest destroyer of human happiness that has ever desolated our wicked world.

O, how much might be said, if time and space would permit, which we ought all carefully to consider. But I have already written a long letter and fear you will become tired in reading it. I must stop, and if it seems to be best, attempt at another time to call your attention to many things now omitted. One thought more however, I will suggest, lest I should not have another opportunity. It is that we are all dying creatures, and yet each possesses a spirit which is destined to an unending existence! My closing exhortation then is this: Prepare without delay for that state of existence. If

you ask, how, I answer, by repenting of your sins and believing on the Lord Jesus Christ. You remember the religious instructions you received while pupils. Obey those instructions; obey the instructions of the gospel. Make the bible your daily study. Neglect not to pray daily and earnestly. Seek for the teachings of that Good Spirit which can apply the truth of God to your hearts and by which you may be made wise unto salvation. Strive to be useful. Reward your earthly benefactors by being good citizens, sustaining the good laws and institutions of the state and nation to which you belong, and especially by being true Christians. Then your example and influence will conduce to the welfare of your friends and others, and your memory will be cherished after you are dead. Then you will die in peace and enter into the rest of heaven.

With affectionate regards, and the best wishes  
for your prosperity and happiness,

I remain your friend and teacher,

LEWIS WELD.

*American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.*

*April, 1842.*

# LIST OF PUPILS

IN THE SCHOOL WITHIN THE YEAR ENDING ON THE 14th  
OF MAY, 1842; THE TIME OF THE ANNUAL  
MEETING OF THE ASYLUM.

Names.	Admission.	Residence.	Supported by
Allard, Jonathan	May 1841	Newark, Vt.	Vermont.
Allen, Delia A.	June 1839	Westfield, Mass.	Mass.
Allen, James M.	May 1840	East Windsor, Conn.	Conn.
Allen, Mary M.	" 1840	" " "	Friends.
Arnold, William F.	Nov. 1841	Somers, Conn.	Conn.
Averill, William H.	May 1837	Branford, Conn.	Conn.
Badger, Mary E.	" 1837	Charlestown, Mass.	Mass.
Barnes, Mary	Ap'l 1838	Mendon, Mass.	Mass.
Bartlett, Sarah E.	May 1840	Lyndeborough, N. H.	N. H.
Bassett, Amanda P	May 1841	Derby, Conn.	Conn.
Beall, Louisa	July 1837	Newton Co., Ga.	Georgia.
Berton, Emma Ann	June, 1839	Frederickton, N. B.	Friends.
Blizzard, Halsted	July, 1837	Baldwin Co., Ga.	Georgia.
Blizzard, Sarah	July 1837	" "	Georgia.
Bogan, Rosanna	May 1839	Jasper Co., "	Friends.
Boyce, Aldis	May 1841	Richmond, N. H.	N. H.
Brackett, Joshua	May 1840	Hermon, Me.	Maine.
Briggs, Sarah J.	" 1839	Brandon, Vt.	Vermont.
Brightman, Job A.	" 1840	South Westport, Mass.	Mass.
Buzzell, Sarah	June 1841	Barrington, N. H.	N. H.
Campbell, Seth	May 1841	Bedford, N. H.	N. H.
Chandler, George H.	" 1838	Montague, Mass.	Mass.
Cleaves, Daniel	" 1838	Saco, Me.	Maine.
Clement, Emily Ann	" 1838	Chelsea, Vt.	Vermont.
Closson, Harriet T.	" 1839	Lyme, Conn.	Conn.
Closson, Jeremiah	Oct. 1840	" "	Conn.
Coe, Sherman D.	May 1841	Middletown, Conn.	Conn.
Coffin, Sally C.	" 1839	Wolfborough, N. H.	N. H.
Cotton, John R.	July 1837	Salina, N. Y.	Friends.
Darling, Ann J.	May 1840	Woodstock, Vt.	Vermont.
Davis, George W.	" 1840	Milton, Mass.	Mass.
Davis, Hiram	" 1839	Bennington, Vt.	Vermont.
Deberry, Edmund jr.	" 1838	Montgomery Co., N. C.	Friends.
Denison, Alpa M.	" 1838	Washington, Vt.	Vermont.
Denison, Gratia	" 1838	" "	Vermont.
Doring, Edward	" 1836	Boston, Mass.	Asylum.
Edson, Prudence A. J.	" 1838	Hartford, Vt.	Vermont.
Edson, Rhoda A. M.	" 1838	" "	Vermont.
Esty, Caroline E. A. F.	" 1839	Boxford, Mass.	Mass.
Everton, Amos H.	" 1840	Mendon, "	Mass.
Fitch, Francis G.	" 1841	Lancaster, Mass.	Mass.
Foster, Sarah W.	" 1838	Seekonk, "	Mass.
Foster, Sophia A.	" 1838	" "	Mass.
Fraser, William	Ap'l 1836	Charleston, S. C.	S. C.

Names.	Admission.	Residence.	Supported by
Fuller, Rodney	May 1839	Putney, Vt.	Vermont.
Gerrard, George A.	June 1839	Wilmington, N. C.	Friends.
Goodwin, Asa	May 1841	Middleton, N. H.	N. H.
Gordon, Mary H.	" 1840	Hollis, Me.	Maine.
Grant, Hiram jr.	June 1838	East Windsor, Conn.	Conn.
Grant, Wentworth	May 1841	Wentworth, N. H.	N. H.
Greenwood, Sarah J.	" 1837	Farmington, Me.	Maine.
Hastings, Daniel	Ap'l 1839	Greenfield, Mass.	Mass.
Hawes, Elizabeth	Sep. 1840	Lincoln, Co., Ga.	Georgia.
Hooper, Jane	Ap'l 1840	Guysborough, N. S.	Friends.
Houghton, Alexander	June 1836	Millbury, Mass.	Mass.
Jenckes, Ruth A M.	May 1837	Sturbridge, Mass.	Mass.
Jocelyn, Jonathan jr.	" 1837	Ware, Mass.	Mass.
Johnson, Emily	" 1841	Lima, N. Y.	Friends.
Johnson, Gertrude	" 1841	" "	Friends.
Jones, Robert P.	" 1840	Falmouth, Me.	Maine.
Joy, Nancy E.	" 1838	Lubec, Me.	Maine.
Kendall, Polly	" 1840	Greenbush, Vt.	Vermont.
Kendall, Sarah	" 1840	" "	Vermont.
Kendall, Sophia	" 1840	" "	Vermont.
Kenny, Henry	" 1840	Greenfield, Mass.	Mass.
Ladd, Celia M.	" 1839	Ellington, Conn.	Conn.
Lanphier, Fanny	" 1841	Hopkinton, R. I.	Friends.
Lanphier, Maria	" 1841	" "	Friends.
Lord, Mary J.	" 1840	Sidney, Me.	Maine.
Lovejoy, Orrin	" 1840	" "	Maine.
McCluer, Rebecca	" 1839	Merrimac, N. H.	N. H.
Macomber, Olive	" 1840	Westport, Mass.	Mass.
Mann, Mary A.	" 1838	Randolph, Mass.	Mass.
Martin, Ellen G.	Oct. 1840	New Orleans.	Friends.
Meacham, James S.	May 1840	Guildhall, Vt.	Friends.
Meeker, Julia	June 1837	Durham, Conn.	Conn.
Messer, James	May 1840	Boston, Mass.	Mass.
Morgan, Diodate	" 1840	Longmeadow, Mass.	Himself.
Oaks, Catherine	Feb. 1833	Richmond, Mass.	Mass.
O'Brien, Nancy	May 1838	Boston, Mass.	Mass.
Ogburn, Mary A. L.	Sep. 1838	Brunswick Co., Va.	Friends.
Page, John W.	May 1838	Hollis, Me.	Maine.
Page, Nelson S.	" 1839	Sherman, Conn.	Conn.
Parker, Charles	" 1841	West Rupert, Vt.	Vermont.
Pease, Amelia A.	" 1841	Hartford, Conn.	Friends.
Pease, Bathsheba H.	" 1838	Somers, "	Conn.
Pease, Martha A	" 1837	Hartford, "	Conn.
Peck, Eunice	July 1841	Monroe, Conn.	Conn.
Perkins, Phebe	May 1837	Sanford, Me.	Maine.
Perkins, Sally	" 1837	" "	Maine.
Poland, Ira	" 1839	Essex, Mass.	Mass.
Phelps, Daniel W.	Dec. 1839	Middlebury, Vt.	Friends.
Pike, Eliza	May 1840	Buxton, Me.	Maine.
Pool, George W.	" 1837	Weymouth, Mass.	Mass.
Randall, Cyrus	June 1840	North Stonington, Conn.	Conn.
Read, Adin T.	May 1840	Dummerston, Vt.	Vermont.
Read, Lucy M.	" 1840	" "	Vermont.
Record, Olivia J.	" 1838	Buckfield, Me.	Maine.
Reynolds, Sarah J.	" 1841	Winchester, Conn.	Friends.
Rines, Stephen	Ap'l 1827	Augusta, Me.	Maine.
Roberts, Miranda D.	May 1841	Hartford, Conn.	Conn.
Rogers, Ellen P.	" 1837	Freeport, Me.	Maine.
Rowe, Benjamin	" 1841	New Gloucester, Me.	Maine.
Sanford, William S.	" 1841	King's Co. N. S.	Friends.



Names.	Admission.	Residence.	Supported by
Seovel, Olive	Aug. 1838	Cornwall, Conn.	Conn.
Seovel, Stephen	July 1838	" "	Conn.
Skinner, John	May 1841	Pomfret, Conn	Conn.
Smart, Samuel	" 1841	Compton, N. H.	N. H.
Smith, Amos Jr.	" 1841	Cambridgeport, Mass.	Mass.
Smith, Artemas	" 1840	Wilmington, Vt.	Vermont.
Smith, Thomas	" 1837	New Boston, N. H.	N. H.
Stearns, Chester	" 1840	Bradford, Me.	Maine.
Stearns, Ruth J.	" 1840	" "	Maine.
Stone, Ann R.	" 1838	Oakham, Mass.	Mass.
Sullivan, Margaret	" 1839	Charleston, S. C.	S. C.
Swett, William B.	" 1839	Henniker, N. H.	N. H.
Taylor, Linda	" 1837	Andover, Vt.	Vermont.
Thresher, Julius	June 1841	Lowell, Mass.	Mass.
Tilden, Edward	May 1838	Fairlee, Vt.	Vermont.
Tilton, Franklin	" 1841	Chilmark, Mass.	Mass.
Tilton, Zeno	" 1841	" "	Mass.
Titcomb, Augustus	" 1840	Cumberland, Me.	Maine.
Tucker, Harriet N.	" 1836	Milton, Mass.	Mass.
Turner, Sarah A.	" 1841	Clinton, Conn.	Conn.
Tyler, Mariette	" 1840	Westford, Vt.	Vermont.
Tyler, Royal G. N.	" 1839	Killingworth, Conn.	Conn.
Watson, Sarah Q.	" 1838	Warner, N. H.	N. H.
Watson, Uriah	" 1840	Lowell, Mass.	Mass.
Wentworth, Beulah C.	" 1841	Montpelier, Vt.	Vermont.
White, Sarah	" 1837	Leicester, Mass.	Mass.
Whittlesey, James H.	" 1840	Canaan, N. H.	N. H.
Williams, Samuel	June 1841	Falmouth, Me.	Friends.
Winchester, Ezra	May 1840	Norwich city, Conn.	Conn.
Wood, Gilbert	" 1837	Benson, Vt.	Vermont.

Supported by their Friends,	19
" by Maine,	19
" by New Hampshire,	13
" by Vermont,	22
" by Massachusetts,	31
" by Connecticut,	22
" by South Carolina,	2
" by Georgia,	4
" by the Asylum,	1
" by himself,	1
Total,	134



# SPECIMENS

OF

## ORIGINAL COMPOSITION.

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BY A YOUNG WOMAN UNDER INSTRUCTION ELEVEN MONTHS.

Hartford, April 19th, 1842.

My dear friend,

I am happy to write a letter to you. I shall go with Miss E. home next summer vacation. I wish to tell to you will write a letter. You will give it to me. I shall find a letter and read it soon. I send my love to you. I think about my brother and sister at home. I think about all well relations. Next May I think about at home and smell the good blossoms are pleasant. Eight teachers are one hundred and eighteen pupils in the Asylum. I tell to you I wish to stay in the Asylum two years hence. We like to see the buds. The sun is warm. Some little birds are glad and sing in the trees every day. Oh little boys can rob some pretty nests. The little birds are in them. A large hen has a bill, two blue eyes, two ears, two brown wings, two black feet, a grey tail. We meditate about God who created the sun, the moon, and the stars. We shall love to look at the clear sky every evening next summer. We think about God who create the land grow up the green grass; the horses, the cows, the oxen, the sheep eat the grass grows. Mr. Weld governs the deaf and dumb in the Asylum. All the pupils will go in the large chapel and sitdown on the benches every morning. He lectures them. They attend him and he prays to God and Christ. Twelve pupils will come in the school every day. Mr. W. teaches them. They understand and write on the large slates. Three months hence they will have a vacation. They will go home.

I am your affectionate friend.

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BY A YOUNG WOMAN UNDER INSTRUCTION TWO YEARS.

Hartford, April 20th 1842,

My dear parents,

I am now very happy to write a letter and send it to you. I often think about my parents, brother and sisters, but I do not hear from you longly. You often find letters from me. You are glad to hear from me. I wish you would write now a long letter to me. I could not talk with some good friends in a factory. I had heard about many good pupils of the Asylum because they improved very much. They have thought about God and Jesus Christ and heaven. I was very ignorant and did not think about them. I told my parents and determined to go to the Asylum and learn a book. When I

left home and went to the Asylum, I did not understand the pupils who spelled fast. I was ignorant and almost wept the good pupils who were wise. I talked with them. It was so very pleasant here I was very happy and stayed in the Asylum. When I went into the school-room, Mr. Stone began to make signs to me to write a little for some weeks and could understand. I had a vacation and did not go into the school for four weeks at September. I walked with some pupils four miles to the prison and looked at many men to work hardly. We returned again to the Asylum. The pupils had a vacation and did not go to the school six weeks in August. When some were very glad to go home. We were unhappy and stayed here. All of the teachers pitied us and wished to go a tower. Mr. Turner told two drivers about us and rode to the tower. In the morning the drivers rode in two large and beautiful omnibuses to the Asylum. We got into the omnibuses and rode nine miles and arrived there. We walked up the long stairs and stood on the top of the tower. We could look at the beautiful landscape, houses and mountains and it was very pleasant. We were very happy to ride back again here. On thanksgiving day Mr. Turner invited some gentlemen and ladies to take tea and they accepted the invitation in the evening. They came into the Asylum and the gentlemen, teachers, ladies and the pupils played with each other in the large dining-room and were very happy till ten o'clock. They went into their houses. Much grass and leaves now grow up and it is very warm. All of the pupils go into the school-rooms. Eight teachers are very kind and teach them to write on their large slates every day. Some gentlemen and ladies often come into the Asylum about the school-rooms and visit the pupils on Wednesday. After school the boys often go out in the yard and play ball at noon. The girls go out of the door and look at some new and beautiful houses and gardens till two o'clock. They go into the school-rooms and write five hours during the day. After school the boys go into the shops and can make some bureaus or boots. The girls knit or sew their dresses and stockings in the parlor in the afternoon. The pupils go into the chapel every Sunday. Mr. Weld preaches the bible to them and explains it because they are attentive to him. I am in good health and do not wish to go home, but I shall stay here two or three years and try to improve. I should not wish to go home because I go into the chapel and am very happy to see Mr. Weld who explains about God and Jesus Christ and heaven. I truly send my love to all my parents, brother and sisters and to my friends.

I am your affectionate daughter.

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BY A YOUNG MAN UNDER INSTRUCTION THREE YEARS.

### SOME ACCOUNT OF MYSELF.

When I was five years old I was not deaf and dumb, but I was in good health, and knew much. I was at the head of the class almost every day in spelling. I often recited the Primer to my mother on the Sabbath, and did not make mistakes. Some of my friends heard me recite it to her, and they praised me very much and declared that I would become a minister if I lived. I was very happy then and heard the birds and frogs sing round about me, and also the singers in the churches. When I was six years old the Lord took away my hearing,

and all my friends were very sorry, and much disappointed. I lost my hearing by sickness. One evening our family were sitting around my bed, and watching over me, and my sickness increased and streams of tears ran down their cheeks. They thought that I would certainly die. My breath began to stop, and my limbs became almost stiff, but a few minutes after this, my sickness abated, and in a few weeks I got quite well, but all my hearing was lost, and I became ignorant. When I had grown larger my parents told me about this, and I was very much astonished. The Lord had almost taken away my life. How kind he was in sparing me ! I am very thankful to him, and remember all his kindness and mercy. When I was nineteen years old, He guided me to the American Asylum in Hartford, and I received some improvement. Before I came here I could not write nor read, and I did not know why Christ came into this world and died on the cross. I am very sorry because my hearing is lost. I desire to read the Bible and often pray with my friends. I should have many friends if I had not lost my hearing. I have very few now. They sometimes mock me because I am deaf, but I will choose Christ for my best friend.

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BY A YOUNG MAN UNDER INSTRUCTION THREE YEARS.

A DESCRIPTION OF A PICTURE.

There is a house. It looks very beautiful and it is situated on a little pleasant hill. It belongs to Mr. E. whose residence is N. L. (Conn.) He has a wife named Mary and two sons, Henry and William, and a daughter Elizabeth. They are surely a religious family and how pleasant it is for them to live together in a little but neat house. Upon that hill a little South East of this building is a Congregational Church in which this family generally go to attend a clergyman's religious lecture, whose name is Dr. H. and this hill is called Flower Hill because it is covered with many flowers. See ! there is a wagon in the shed. I made it and got twenty dollars. There is a barn North of the house. It contains four rooms, ten sheep in one of them, two horses in the other, three calves in the other, twenty five hens in the last one. They are fed with corn. In the cow yard near the barn are two cows and a yoke of oxen. A little further from the house is a pump from which the family draw out water to drink, and near the pump is a large pen which contains three little pigs that were bought from a friend and each of them cost one dollar and fifty cents. Near the road is a post erected and a piece of board nailed to it, the name is written "Hartford" and do see ! there is a foreign beggar looking at William who stretches his arm to it to tell him the name which the beggar does not know. Hark ! I hear Elizabeth saying, Ah, Ma, do see this wagon, it is very ugly. Oh ! what a horse. It is very hungry, it looks as if it had not eaten hay all day. "Ma where did it come from ?" "My daughter think yourself where it came from," I do not know, "I think that that beggar rides in it."

Are you pleased children, to read this description of the house which I have drawn on the other side of the leaf ?

A FABLE.

In the night a spider made a web. In the day time it was trying to snare a fly but the flies would not go to the web. One day as the spider was walking

on the shelf it saw a blue fly sitting on a nail on the wall. "How do you do?" said the spider to the fly. "I am well to day." "How are your feelings to day?" said the fly. "I feel envious" said the spider "why" said the fly. "Because you are very beautiful. Listen to me" said the spider "I am going to tell you something, I have made a little room, I have bought a new bedstead and covered the straw and feather beds with a very fine quilt, I have fixed a looking-glass on the wall. I have got seven new chairs and a rocking-chair. I have bought many beautiful pictures and books, I have purchased some sweet cake and wine. Oh! come go with me and see the things which I have bought." So the fly went with it into the web but the fly was snared by the flatteries of the spider and could not get out, and the fly died and was eaten up. Such was the conduct of the spider, and he seems like the tempters of men who have stolen many things, telling lies, feeling angry, proud and vain, breaking the commandments of God, &c. How miserable they will be after their death, but how happy it will be for the saints to live in Heaven with the angels, worshipping God for ever and ever.

Which must we choose to live in, heaven or hell? Heaven! Heaven! is my choice.

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#### BY A YOUNG WOMAN UNDER INSTRUCTION FOUR YEARS.

#### AN ACCOUNT OF B.

B. is a small town, situated on both sides of a stream. The houses are not brick buildings, but they are built of wood. About nine years ago a congregational church was built. It stands upon a gentle elevation, west of the town of B. It is surrounded by the hills, and is very pleasant. Some stores are situated upon both banks of the river. Its bridge is not a long one. Every spring the stream spreads over the woods. There are some school-houses. Four years ago a high academy was built, opposite to the congregational church. The houses are not beautiful buildings, they are plain. The most of the people of B. are rich. A very few of the people are poor. The people of B. often ascend the hills to look down at the town, and adjacent country. It has the most beautiful appearance. They like to see it. They also go up the rocky hills and gather whortleberries. The hills are covered with whortleberries.

Some years ago in September there was a parade in B. A company of soldiers assembled in it. I did not know where they came from. They were dressed in neat, and blue black coats and pantaloons. In the forenoon the General marched with his army towards the west pasture, a half mile. They marched about it. The level pasture was very green. Short rows of men, and boys stood by the fence, and saw them in it. A man in the pasture, sold ginger-bread, lying on the table. Then they returned in a long procession to a large house to dine, at noon. Then the soldiers marched towards the same field in the afternoon. In the evening they could not go home, because it was far off. They went to the neighbors, and slept in the night. Some young men rose early and went to the town. They took hold of the rope, and drew a cannon on the bridge. It stood on the middle of it. They fired the cannon six times. The soldiers heard the roar of cannon. They rose and went to the town. In the morning the P. soldiers assembled in B. They were dressed



in green coats and white pantaloons. The B. soldiers wore their black and red coats and white pantaloons. The other soldiers wore their homespun dresses. In the afternoon, the soldiers marched towards the same field. Two B. troops marched with their guns to the same. They went about it for some hours. Pretty soon some ladies and my sisters and I went to visit the four troops in it, and stood by the fence. The troops marched constantly about. Some old men and my father went up to a large mill-house. A man painted their features and legs. Their faces and legs were brown and red colored. They were like Indians. They formerly knew about the Indians. They disguised themselves in their ragged homespun dresses as Indians. Then they went in a long procession to the same field with their guns. They were crafty and went secretly through the trees. There was a cry of alarm among the four troops, when they heard the noise in the trees. They found the men as the Indians. They cried out loudly, alarmed at the Indians coming. The old men fired at the troops during the afternoon. The ladies were afraid of them. They heard a great noise in the trees. They ran to their homes. When the troops ran in the long procession, behind the old men. Other men, and my father sprang into the stream, and ran along the side of the stream, and went up to the same mill-house. The P. troops surrounded, standing near it and fired their guns. They did not kill any of the old men.

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#### BY A YOUNG MAN UNDER INSTRUCTION FIVE YEARS.

On Tuesday the eighteenth of January at eight o'clock A. M. Mr. Weld with myself and four other pupils of this Institution, took a coach which carried us to Springfield. We reached that place at noon where we stopped at the tavern about an hour, when we set out in the cars and arrived at the depot in Boston, at seven o'clock, P. M. We soon took a coach which went to Dr. S's house where Miss S. and our two female companions got out. Then we went to the Tremont house. On Wednesday the nineteenth, at about ten o'clock A. M. we went to the State House and saw the Governor of the State, the Secretary and many other persons who were engaged in business in that State House. The Secretary told us that he would call us to go to a large house in the evening. We then went into the Senate and the House of Representatives, and Mr. Weld asked the Legislature if they would let him have the room of the Representatives on Friday afternoon. They told him that they would do so by holding up their hands. We returned to the Tremont house at noon. In the afternoon we sauntered about the city for two hours, and Mr. Weld called a coach to take us to the Institution for the blind; but soon after, he said that he had lost the coach; so we did not visit that Institution that day and returned to the hotel again. About seven o'clock in the evening, the Secretary came and invited us to go to the house, as he told us that he would do. There were some handsome ladies who wore very fine dresses and the carpet on the floor was very soft and fine. I had never seen any one like that before. The gentlemen and ladies were very polite and kind to each other and to us, and about half past eight o'clock they sung sweet songs and played upon a piano-forte, and we left the house at ten o'clock for the hotel.

On Thursday the twentieth in the forenoon we went to the Institution for the Blind. The books, maps and the globe which they study, are very curious,



and we saw some of the blind persons playing on a piano-forte and some making brushes and mats; they knew how to make them very well. In the afternoon we visited the Bunker-hill Monument, which was about one hundred and sixty feet high, but we were told that it would be two hundred and twenty feet high next fall. After having descended from the summit, Mr. Weld was conversing with a gentleman about the battle upon that hill nearly an hour and the gentleman informed us that he believed that Gen. Warren was killed on the ground where the monument now stands, and that the dead soldiers were cast into the marsh on the eastern side of the hill. We then visited Miss T. and conversed with her for a few minutes and returned to the hotel.

On Friday the twenty-first in the forenoon we went about the city and in the afternoon we went to the State House, and after Mr. Weld had delivered a lecture about the Deaf and Dumb, we made an exhibition in Language, Geography, Arithmetic and History for about two hours.

On Saturday the twenty second, we visited the museum. There were a great many dead animals and birds from all quarters of the world and there were also a great many different things obtained from these quarters. Some of them were very handsome which delighted us very much. We went and saw many images in a large building and we entered many other buildings containing pictures. We were invited to examine large courts and printing offices. Dr. S. invited us to visit his family and take tea with them in the evening and there were several other deaf and dumb persons who came to the house. We did nothing on the sabbath except going to church.

On Monday the twenty-fourth at seven o'clock A. M. Mr. Weld sent back three of our companions to the Asylum, and I had but one person to keep me company and we sauntered about the city nearly all the day. We did not go and see many other buildings, but were invited to go and take tea with Mr. K. in the evening.

On Tuesday the twenty-fifth, we took the cars at seven o'clock A. M. and reached Portsmouth at ten, then we took the stage to Portland and arrived there at seven o'clock P. M.

On Wednesday the twenty-sixth, we took another stage at eight o'clock in the morning and reached the Mansion House in Augusta, at six o'clock P. M. Then I went home and my parents, brothers, sisters and friends had no idea that I should go home this winter and they looked as if they were very much surprised and glad to see me. On Thursday the twenty-seventh we went to the State House and we saw the Governor and the Secretary and many other persons there in the forenoon, but in the afternoon Mr. Weld with my companion sauntered about the town a little, but I attended the funeral of my brother's daughter.

On Friday the twenty-eighth we went about the town in the forenoon and in the afternoon we went to the State House and made an exhibition of the same studies as we did in Boston.

On Saturday the twenty-ninth we went to the Lunatic Asylum and we saw some insane persons there. In the afternoon Mr. Weld took my companion with him and went to Hallowell to stay with his uncle till Monday afternoon, but I remained at home and visited some of my friends and I was much delighted in conversing with them.

On Monday the thirty-first I went to see Mr. W. and his family in Gardiner about seven miles south from Augusta on foot, and on my return home in the evening, nearly all my clothes were wet. After my dress was dried, I went to the Hallowell House in a coach where I met Mr. Weld and my companion.

On Tuesday the first of February at half-past three o'clock in the morning we took the stage and reached the city of Portland about one o'clock P. M. where we went about and met a few deaf and dumb persons in the afternoon.

On Wednesday the second we entered a stage at seven o'clock A. M. and reached Portsmouth at about three P. M. there we took the cars and reached Boston at seven. We soon took a coach and went to the Marlborough Hotel.

On Thursday the third, we went to the museum again to see some animals and things and we also visited some friends but we did not go out into the streets for pleasure because it was cloudy and the weather was wet.

On Friday the fourth, we took the cars at seven o'clock A. M. and arrived in Springfield at noon, soon we entered a stage, yet the road was so muddy that the horses could not go farther than three miles an hour and from time to time the wheels were stuck in the mud. We twice got out, in order that the wheels might be drawn out of the mud, but once the driver whipped the horses severely, yet he could not make them to draw a little for about an hour, so we walked about half a mile from the place to an inn. When the stage reached the inn, we entered another stage and arrived at the Asylum about two o'clock in the night. It was only twenty-six miles from that town to Hartford yet it took more than twelve hours.

#### *Remarks.*

We had a very long and pleasant journey through those two states, we passed through many handsome towns which delighted us much in seeing them. We had good health on our journey; but sometimes our rides were somewhat tedious to us. I have an idea that the Legislatures of the States and other people who attended us in the State Houses were much gratified with our exhibitions because they approved of us openly, yet they could not understand what we said by signs. We were much pleased to see them all together before us because many of them have contributed a great deal of money to pay for our education in this Institution and to support us here, therefore it is of great importance for us to be much obliged to them for their kindness to us and to attempt to study very well in order that we may be able to please them when they converse with us by writing. We suppose that they will be much delighted to send other deaf and dumb persons from the states to this Asylum to be taught to write and read as we have been here. I think that it will be much better for them to do so in order that the deaf and dumb persons may have much pleasure in conversing with their friends by writing or spelling with their fingers, but it is far more important for us to remember the kindness of God our Heavenly Father in giving us good health and leading us to be examined by these persons in the State Houses and receiving our education here. Perhaps we shall meet Him after having travelled through the dark valley of the shadow of death in a holy and glorious kingdom which is everlasting.

## WRITTEN AFTER FOUR AND A HALF YEARS OF INSTRUCTION.

My dear fellow pupils.

I will give you some account of God.

There is only one God in the world who is present in every part of the globe in order that he may know all things which we have or do, but we cannot see him because he is a Holy Spirit, yet he can see us all easily. He has given his only begotten Son who came down into this world to offer forgiveness to every body who would repent and believe in him, but now he is gone up into heaven. Before he ascended, he appointed his apostles to perform miracles before sinners in order that they should repent of their sins. Some good men who have followed their Saviour's good advice, have brought and kept his Holy Book through many generations, and if we believe what the Bible teaches us concerning our God and sincerely seek for the pardon of our sins and submit ourselves to our Saviour Jesus Christ, God is just and right to forgive us. We can always think about his greatness without difficulty by reading in his Holy Book and by worshipping him while we live in this transient world. If we do all these things, we shall be saved from every danger after our death by Jesus Christ our Lord in another world where we shall live forever with the holy angels with much pleasure in serving and worshipping our Heavenly Father. Now God is near our bodies to keep our souls united with them and He is waiting long for us to confess our sins to him and submit ourselves to his Son. O! May we now repent and trust in the Lord our Saviour with all our souls, hearts and might. There are many thieves, robbers, murderers, deceivers &c. in this world who do great crimes, but there are none in heaven and how pleasant and how happy it will be for us to go to heaven and live with our brethren the angels. But if we do not seek comfort in God, forgiveness of our sins and do not obey what the Bible commands us, we cannot be saved in heaven, but we shall be punished forever in the bottomless pit where we shall have nothing to delight or comfort us and cannot be released after we go there because the Bible teaches us so; but we shall be very miserable and unhappy. We are young persons and can easily put our trusts in our Saviour for salvation after death, and must not delay, because we do not know whether we shall live long, and when we are old, we shall perhaps be unable to return to our God and so we must fear to delay repentance towards our Maker.

I am your affectionate fellow pupil.

# Abstract of the Treasurer's Account.

Dr. *The American Asylum in account with James B. Hosmer, as Treasurer.* Cr.

1842	To	Cash paid the Steward,				\$11,000 00	1841	By balance from old account,				1,426 30
April 1	"	Salaries,	-	-	-	10,775 00	April 1	"	Cash received of the Fund Commissioner,	-	-	27,267 05
"	"	Re-loans,	-	-	-	18,886 67	1842	"	"	of Individuals for account of pupils,	-	1,750 67
"	"	Appropriation to library,	-	-	-	100 00	April 2	"	"	for account of State pupils,	-	13,460 53
"	"	Insurance on buildings,	-	-	-	84 80						
"	"	for paper and printing,	-	-	-	230 26						
"	"	land for pasture,	-	-	-	1,200 00						
"	"	expenses of Mr. Weld and pupils on a tour to Massachusetts and Maine,	-	-	-	180 34						
"	"	Miscellaneous expenses,	-	-	-	141 43						
"	"	for States,	-	-	-	59 50						
"	"	Plants for Hedge,	-	-	-	26 63						
"	"	lots in Burying Ground,	-	-	-	30 00						
		Balance carried to new account,	-	-	-	1,189 92						
						\$43,904 55						\$43,904 55

April 15th, 1842, we have this day examined the above account and find it to be correct,

*Charles Goodwin,* } Auditors.  
*John Beach,*

1842  
April 1. By balance brought down, - - - 1,189 92  
Hartford, April 1, 1842,  
JAMES B. HOSMER, Treasurer.

## TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

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I. The Asylum will provide for each pupil, board, lodging and washing; the continual superintendence of health, conduct, manners and morals; fuel, candles, stationery and other incidental expenses of the school room, for which, including tuition, there will be an annual charge of one hundred dollars.

II. In case of sickness, the necessary extra charges will be made.

III. No pupil will be received for a less term than two years, and no deduction from the above charge will be made on account of vacations or absence, except in case of sickness.

IV. Payments are always to be made six months in advance; for the punctual fulfilment of which, and the continuance of the pupil for two years, except in case of sickness or dismissal by the Directors, a satisfactory bond will be required.

V. Each person applying for admission as a State pupil, must be between the ages of TWELVE and TWENTY-FIVE years; other applicants must not be under TEN, nor over THIRTY years of age. All must be of good natural intellect; capable of forming and joining letters with a pen, legibly and correctly; free from any immoralities of conduct and from any contagious disease. A satisfactory certificate of such qualifications will be required.

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Applications for the benefit of the Legislative appropriations in the States of Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, should be made to the Secretaries of those States respectively, stating the name and age of the proposed beneficiary, and the circumstances of his parent or guardian. In the States of Vermont, South Carolina and Georgia, applications, as above, should be made to the Commissioners of the funds for the education of the deaf and dumb; and in Connecticut, to his Excellency the Governor of the State. In all cases a certificate from two or more of the Select Men, Magistrates or other respectable inhabitants of the township or place, to which the applicant belongs, should accompany the application.

Those applying for the admission of *paying pupils*, may address their letters (post paid) to the Principal of the Asylum.

The Spring Vacation begins on the last Wednesday of April and continues *two weeks*. The Vacation of the Summer begins on the first Wednesday of August and continues *six weeks*. The time for admitting pupils, is at the close of the spring vacation. Punctuality in this respect is very important; as it cannot be expected, that the progress of a whole class should be retarded on account of a pupil who joins it after its formation. Such a pupil must suffer the inconvenience and the loss.

It is earnestly recommended to the friends of the deaf and dumb, to have them taught how to write a fair and legible hand before they come to the Asylum. This can easily be done, and it prepares them to make greater and more rapid improvement.

When a pupil is sent to the Asylum, unless accompanied by a parent, or some friend who can give the necessary information concerning him, he should bring a written statement as to his name; the year, month and day of birth; the names in full of his parents, brothers and sisters; the place of his residence; whether he was born deaf, or if not, what caused his deafness; also the name and direction of the person to whom letters respecting him may be addressed. He should be *well clothed*; that is, in general he should have both winter and summer clothing enough to last one year, and be furnished with a list of the various articles, each of which should be marked. A small sum of money should also be deposited with the Steward of the Asylum, for the personal expenses of the pupil not otherwise provided for.

Careful attention to these suggestions is quite important.



